

NEW SOURCES IN THE HUMANITIES

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To discuss in the short space of this paper all the interesting and important new reference sources which have appeared in the humanities in the past seven years is impossible. The humanities cover many things--language and literature, fine arts and religion and philosophy and to select the titles for this paper was to flip a thousand coins.

Trends soon become apparent in such a task as this, for example, the hundreds of handbooks and companions which have appeared to give a proper background for reading, viewing, and listening might be termed the Background Trend. Then there is the Know-How Trend, with a flood of books on how to do everything. The Book Review Digest in five years listed over two hundred books beginning with "How to. . . ." There are vast numbers of new editions of old works, some of them with only slight revisions, but all of them sure of a market. Yearbooks have appeared in every area--theatre, ballet, opera--and vie with each other in excellence of illustration and format.

Certain arbitrary limitations have been necessary in preparing this paper. It was decided to omit all yearbooks, and all supplements to works published before 1950. A few sets have been included that could be afforded only by a large library, simply to report that such works are available. Otherwise, the selection has been based on usefulness, dependability, distinction, and sometimes on quite a lot of charm.

In a glance over the field of new sources in language and literature, a number of interesting trends come to light. One is the great number of bibliographical studies of individual authors like Dylan Thomas, Rupert Brooke, Walter de la Mare, and Norman Douglas. Another is the apparent large market for books about words--little dictionaries of word sources, word uses, word pronunciation, etc. More and more there are dictionaries of Americanisms, written from the "American point of view." Perhaps television is making people self-conscious about their speech and creating a new awareness of its variety and picturesqueness.

But what has caused the sudden demand for many books of quotations?

Another discernible trend is the increase in interest in so-called "world literature." The anthologies, dictionaries, and encyclopedias in English are all welcome because previously they have been an almost unknown quantity. Surely this dawning interest in other literatures is part of the world trend toward united nations. It is natural to be curious about the literature of these new neighbors.

There are amusing trends. Today, anthologies are usually "treasuries" and handbooks are "companions." There are "guides" to everything from toastmastering to jazz. Books are called dictionaries and encyclopedias that bear no faint resemblance to such titles as librarians know them. Librarians are becoming accustomed to a perpetual sense of outrage, but the publishers pay little heed to the dilemma.

In discussing these materials, most of the foreign language titles, including dictionaries, and all of the studies of individual authors, except, of course, Shakespeare, were omitted.

Two basic indexes for any reference collection are the new edition of Granger and the new Short Story Index. A companion piece is the American Library Association's new Subject and Title Index to Short Stories for Children, which is indispensable in the public library. The list of Christmas stories in the latter will be a boon in any library.

Several other indexes, however, should be discussed more fully for fear they will be missed. A couple of British librarians have compiled a Fiction Index, published by the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, and covering 10,000 works of fiction. Arranged by subject, most of them have been published since the war. To American librarians a serious flaw is the omission of dates and publishers for each work of fiction. The authors state that their book is intended to be a sort of supplement to Baker's Guide to the Best Fiction.

Somewhat startling has been the advent of four new play indexes. First, in 1951, came Ottemiller's new edition of his Index to Plays in Collections. It indexed collections published between 1900 and 1950 and covered plays both ancient and modern. Ottemiller planned to issue regular supplements to this work. In 1953 two more indexes appeared, F. K. W. Drury's Guide to Best Plays and West and Peake's Play Index, 1949-1952. Drury, a former librarian, who died in 1954, listed only plays in English that had been successful, and his particular interest was play selection. The West-Peake volume is a

kind of supplement to Firkin's Index to Plays, now over twenty years old. It has a valuable feature not found in the others; a cast analysis with the number of characters. All types of plays are included.

Last year Faxon published Ruth Thomson's Index to Full Length Plays, 1895 to 1925, uniform with her first index covering 1926 to 1944. Thus her indexes cover fifty years of play collections. This volume was the last work of another librarian; she began it in 1947 and continued to work on it until her death in 1956.

Also in 1956 the Scarecrow Press brought out Sutton's Speech Index, 1935-1955, a long-awaited tool. It has adopted the use of symbols for the books, like so many indexes, and is a workmanlike job.

A new volume to appear in the extremely useful Wilson Authors Series is British Authors Before 1800. Bibliographical material is brief, as in the other works of the series, and the works about the subject are undated. There are song-writers and translators among the authors; the portraits are exceedingly good. These informal sketches are eminently readable and very successful with college students.

Turning to world literature, a welcome new work is Cassell's Encyclopedia of World Literature, appearing first in England and the work of British contributors, except for four lonely Americans. It covers some eighty literatures, including some unexpected ones like Eskimo and Basque. Compared with Shipley's Encyclopedia of Literature, one does about as well as the other; the Columbia Dictionary of Modern European Literature, however, is more thorough for European material. Cassell's Encyclopedia has a curious arrangement. It is divided into three parts: the first is on histories of world literatures and general literary topics, the other two are biographical. Persons who died before 1914 are in Part II; those who were living on August 1 of that year, or were born later, are in Part III.

Mr. Shipley has now issued a revised edition of his Encyclopedia of Literature and called it a Dictionary of World Literature. Since much of the material in the earlier work has been left out and some articles and bibliographies cut down, it cannot be said to replace the earlier work, though a little new material has been added. Either edition is still good for forms and techniques of literature and for literary criticism. Mr. Shipley has done a very useful job in his Guide to Great Plays, a book containing a wealth of information about 663 well-selected plays, with summaries and references to criticisms. A

criticism of this work, however, is the lack of adequate indexes and some inaccuracies.

This survey would be incomplete without mentioning three volumes issued in 1956 by the Philosophical Library in its Midcentury Reference Series. These are a Dictionary of Latin Literature, a Dictionary of Russian Literature, and a Dictionary of Spanish Literature. Unfortunately, it must be admitted that more often than not, the books issued by this publisher are mediocre. The Dictionary of Latin Literature is considered inaccurate and undependable. The Dictionary of Spanish Literature is better, though the articles are brief and some reputable authors are omitted. The sources quoted are reputable. The Dictionary of Russian Literature is mostly biographical, with emphasis on modern authors; the material covered is fairly broad, including such subjects as theatre and philosophy. It is not a scholarly work but it is very useful because there is nothing else like it. This is true also of the Spanish dictionary. In other words, dictionaries in English on specific literatures are most welcome, even if they do not measure up to the best standards.

The first new handbook in the specific field of English literature in twenty years is the New Century Handbook of English Literature. To quote from its announced purpose, it is designed to "answer those questions about English writers, works of literature, characters from works of literature, and various related (but not necessarily English) items which are most likely to be raised by modern American readers of English literature." This accounts, for instance, for such entries as the "Bridge of Sighs" and the "Lorelei." There are many more entries and entries for later books and authors than in the Oxford Companion to English Literature, and it contains some items not found in Benet's Reader's Encyclopedia, so that it has its place beside these two well-worn volumes.

A valuable new Shakespeare Companion, 1550-1950, by F.E. Halliday, appeared in 1952. Its concern is with the life of Shakespeare, his friends and contemporaries, his works, the theatre of his time, dramatists and theatrical companies, and much more. A sizable bibliography and a type of pictorial summary are found at the end of the volume.

There has been a marked interest in American literary history in recent years, appearing in the form of bibliographies treating various aspects of American literature, studies of literary backgrounds, a pictorial history, studies of American literary criticism, American magazines, etc. Much of this is aimed at the university scholar, but there are many less pre-

tentious volumes for the everyday reader. A third edition of the Oxford Companion to American Literature has come out, a useful handbook for the small library. Actually there is not a great deal of revision of the second edition. Compared with Burke and Howe's American Authors and Books, its entries are fewer but its articles are longer. It is better than Benet's Reader's Encyclopedia for biographical material.

Special bibliographies must be invaluable to a reader's advisor. A new edition of Coan and Lillard's America in Fiction is a welcome event. The work annotates "novels that interpret aspects of life in the United States;" the selection is based on the social history rather than the literary excellence of the material. For this reason there are some inferior works listed and additional indexes beyond a mere author index would be useful. A regional list was put out at Occidental College last year, Kurtz's Literature of the American Southwest. Harvard University Press published a bibliography called The Radical Novel in the United States, 1900-1954, a very good and penetrating essay with a list of radical novels appended.

Clifton Fadiman's American Treasury, 1455-1955, may not be a must, but it certainly is a lovely anthology to have. The Constitution of the Iroquois Confederacy which appeared in 1455 marks the beginning of the research for this work. The book is arranged in three sections: "Book One: We Look at Ourselves and Our Country; Book Two: Poets and Versifiers; Book Three: Various Americans on Things in General." The book can be used for quotations, as well as for the enjoyment of prose and poetry of many shapes and sizes.

There is no single area in all the reference books dealing with language and literature where there are more books to the square inch than in the field of word-origins. When innocuous titles beginning "Dictionary of Words," etc., began to fail to attract attention, the publishers took to eye-catchers like A Hog on Ice, Heavens to Betsy and Other Curious Sayings, and Why You Say It. These small volumes all add to the gaiety of reference work, and have a definite value in the collection. Lack of space prevents a discussion of them here.

Most dictionaries are based on other dictionaries which in turn were based on other dictionaries. An entirely new two-volume dictionary was published in 1951 called Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. It has no connection whatever with the Merriam-Webster people. Issued in three editions--encyclopedic, college, and concise (the latter two are in single volumes)--its entries are based on word frequency lists, with emphasis on terms found in con-

temporary American usage. The pronunciation is that of the average American. Its emphasis on American usage and its encyclopedic nature recommend it for many people.

No dictionary of the English language has ever approached the great Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles for superb scholarship. The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles is an officially authorized abridgment of that great work, which traces the history of words from their earliest known use. A one-volume edition of the latter is now available, a re-issue of the earlier two-volume edition. This would be a most important volume to have if the other editions are not on hand.

A Dictionary of Americanisms on Historical Principles, edited by Mitford Mathews, is an important new dictionary planned on the order of the Oxford English Dictionary. Its 50,000 entries have to do with words that originated in the United States or were brought from abroad and have developed a special meaning here. The book is illustrated with quotations and with drawings of American objects. Complementing the Mathews volume is Berrey and Van Den Bark's American Thesaurus of Slang, of which the second edition has been published. Many outmoded terms were dropped from the first edition, so that, unhappily, one cannot discard it. The book has been entirely rearranged and brought up to date, so as to include new terms in television, radar, sports, the underworld, etc. It is the best work on American colloquial speech.

It is not possible to include here foreign language dictionaries which are one of the most difficult problems of selection for all reference librarians. Of particular usefulness for this problem, however, is a work by a distinguished London librarian, Robert L. Collison, called Dictionaries of Foreign Languages. In this work he discusses general, special and bilingual dictionaries of all the major languages of Europe, Africa, and Asia. There are historical and critical notes, special lists of dialect and technical dictionaries, and a general bibliography. It is disappointing that no prices are given, but Mr. Collison points out the most useful and important works.

One of the areas which has been richly expanded in late years is the shelf of quotation books, those volumes much-used and much-loved by the patrons. Franklin P. Adams gathered together a collection which he called FPA's Book of Quotations, using a topical arrangement. There is an index of topics and one for authors, but unlike other quotation books, there is no word index. One reviewer commented, "FPA is even catholic

enough to include himself--for which the reader will not be sorry." The emphasis is on Americana.

New editions of the Oxford Dictionary of Quotations, Stevenson's Home Book of Quotations, and Bartlett's Familiar Quotations have been published. There is room here only to point out that older editions must be kept because these new editions always omit some material to make room for the new.

Four special new quotation books are worth discussing. Canadian Quotations and Phrases is a topical arrangement of sayings of Canadian authors and of other people on subjects distinctly Canadian. The reference is usually to the exact source. The Book of Catholic Quotations which appeared last year is a collection of over 10,400 quotations drawn largely from the English-speaking world. The Treasury of Jewish Quotations has some 18,000 quotations, many of which have never before been translated into English. It has a topical arrangement and is said to reflect Jewish thought from Biblical times to the present.

A departure from the usual quotation book is the Kenkyusha Dictionary of English Quotations, oddly enough published in Japan. The dictionary lists over 3,000 common quotations from English literature and gives about 10,000 examples of their use by modern English and American authors. They are all divided up into three parts--the Bible, Shakespeare, and other English authors. Indexes are plentiful, including catchwords and first lines. This is a most unusual approach and it is intriguing that such a book comes from a Japanese publisher.

Some interesting trends can be noted in the recent output of books in the field of the fine arts. In England there have appeared an astonishing number of biographical dictionaries of English painters, sculptors, architects, etc. Painting has been the subject of a great many popular histories. Lists of reproductions of paintings and guides to their location have appeared in many forms. Excellent series in the field of art are being launched, such as the Oxford History of English Art, the Pelican History of Art published by Penguin, and the Taste of Our Time series published by Skira.

For the arts in general, there is now a Dictionary of the Arts, by Martin Wolf, covering all forms of art from all periods of world history--a prodigious order. There are no illustrations and no sources, but the work is useful because of its scope and because it is well-written.

There should be on the reference shelves some of the well written histories of art to serve as art encyclopedias in English. Sheldon Cheney's A New World History of Art, appearing

last year, is based on his well-known World History of Art and has a whole new bibliography and many new illustrations. Another excellent work is Robb and Garrison's Art in the Western World, a very substantial survey with large sections on architecture, sculpture, and the minor arts as well as painting.

For biography there is the now completed new edition of Bénézit's delightful Dictionnaire Critique et Documentaire des Peintres, Sculpteurs, Dessinateurs et Graveurs de tous les Temps et de tous les Pays, in eight volumes. It has many good illustrations and includes many obscure artists, and often the signature of the artist is reproduced.

A new face in the illustration-index family will be a welcome sight to reference librarians. It is Vance's Illustration Index, covering all sorts of subjects in readily available books and periodicals, mostly published since 1950.

In the field of architecture a very notable work is Talbot Hamlin's Forms and Functions of Twentieth-Century Architecture, prepared under the auspices of the School of Architecture at Columbia University. Mr. Hamlin wrote most of the first two volumes on the theory of building and architecture, while many specialists handled volumes three and four. Each building type is described by an outstanding architect. There are thousands of illustrations and innumerable plans, and a special index to works of architecture.

Another welcome addition to the architecture shelves is the long-needed American Architects Directory, with biographical sketches of most of the 10,800 names. The work was sponsored by the American Institute of Architects. Two little dictionaries are worth mentioning, Saylor's Dictionary of Architecture and Ware and Beatty's Short Dictionary of Architecture, both with short but adequate definitions of architectural terms.

From England come three attractive architectural works, Osborne's Dictionary of English Domestic Architecture, and two biographical works by John Harvey and H. M. Colvin on English architects. These are scholarly yet readable; one reviewer called the Colvin dictionary "the most fascinating book that has come into my hands for some time." One of the features of this work is the listing of about 7,000 buildings with authorship established for many of them for the first time.

At last an Encyclopedia of Painting in the English language has been published. It attempts "to give an over-all picture of the outstanding painters, movements, styles and techniques from the most ancient times to the present day." The following year, 1956, brought a Dictionary of Modern Painting, which complements the Encyclopedia of Painting because its illustra-

tions are entirely different and it treats modern material more thoroughly. Both books are profusely illustrated, mostly in color.

Three other general works on painting should be mentioned. Robb's Harper History of Painting: the Occidental Tradition is a handsome volume with more than five hundred beautiful illustrations. It begins with pre-classic times and comes down to the present. The extensive glossary and bibliographies make it an effective reference tool, which was five years in preparation. To complement Robb, Munsterberg's Twentieth Century Painting attempts to explain and evaluate the work of the leading artists of the present time. Speaking of this delightful work, the Manchester Guardian complained that it couldn't be an adequate survey of twentieth century art, but that it was "agreeable to see Kandinsky politely demolished in four lines." Mr. Munsterberg is a professor of fine arts at Michigan State University.

Two biographical works about painters come from England, one on British landscape painters and the other on painters of Tudor times. Both are scholarly and of permanent value. The author of the work on landscape painters, published in 1952, also brought out in that same year a Dictionary of British Etchers, a popular work without sources and bibliographies.

In connection with painting, the various new indexes and guides to reproductions of paintings are very welcome. The Monros have now published a European companion to their Index to American Paintings, and again, the titles are limited to books available in most art libraries. The Scarecrow Press issued a Guide to Color Prints, listing prints available for purchase in the United States. UNESCO issued its second edition of the Catalogue de Reproductions en Couleurs de Peintres, 1860 à 1955, a very useful list of prints available with prices and small reproductions.

In the field of sculpture two dictionaries of British sculptors were received in 1953 from England; Grant's dictionary covered the thirteenth century to the twentieth century, Gunnis covered only from 1660 to 1851. The latter is a rich source of information for many obscure sculptors, with records of the documents and over 6,000 churches where Gunnis found his material.

A good new Short Dictionary of Furniture has appeared, of which the profuse black and white illustrations are probably the best feature. John Gloag is an Englishman who has written widely in the field, but the terms he has defined are used both in England and America. Dictionaries of antiques have become

almost a drug on the market. Wenham's little Antiques A to Z is good, though short on illustrations. Dreppard's Dictionary of American Antiques is an astonishing book, covering a great mass of material on crowded pages covered with small print. As a matter of fact, there are over 15,000 entries and 1,000 line drawings. However, one reviewer called it a "fascinating, erudite, amusing book."

Pottery marks were the subject of two American publications. Kovel's Dictionary of Marks is a well-made little book with a list of pottery names followed by an alphabetical list of subjects, like anchors--dozens of anchor marks--animal and fish marks, etc. Cushion and Honey, two English authorities, have made an excellent guide to identification. Theirs is arranged by country and then by city, an ideal way to approach the subject since famous potteries are associated always with particular cities.

In the costume field, Mary Pickens' newest book has the intriguing title, Fashion Dictionary, packed with information about fabrics, sewing, and dress from the standpoint of fashion. It is well illustrated, and the hats alone are worth the price of admission.

The stamp editor of the Chicago Tribune, Richard Cabeen, is the author of a Standard Handbook of Stamp Collecting, published this year and having a table of world stamps as one of its good reference features. Reinfeld's Treasury of the World's Coins is equally useful for all kinds of collectors, full of practical advice, market values, rates of exchange, etc.

In the realm of handicraft, it might be well to mention a little dictionary on weaving by M. E. Pritchard, designed for the hobbyist and non-technical in its language. For books on hobbies, Kingery's How-to-do-it Books is an invaluable guide, with annotations for a good many of the books, publisher and author and subject lists. Kingery even lists books on how to make a will and adopt a baby.

The basic trend in music books in these recent years has been to stimulating the personal musical experience. One has only to look at the many guides to record buying, LP, Hi-Fi, and many others, or the many armchair companions to music, like those of Milton Cross, Robert Lawrence, Percy Scholes, and David Ewen. There are all the jazz books, full of pictures and chit-chat of the jazz great, fascinating to so many. There is the new Singer's Repertoire, full of program suggestions, and there are books about the old songs that are being revived. The opera broadcasts have resulted in the publication of so many books of opera stories that it is difficult to choose among

them. The great popular interest in good music is the incentive for the production of the kind of books that provide a good musical background for all these eager listeners.

An outstanding event in music reference book publishing is the new fifth edition of Grove. It is more completely revised than any previous edition, with a great deal of rewriting and a vast amount of new material. There is a slight British emphasis, since Eric Blom, a distinguished scholar, was editor, but the work is certainly universal in scope. A new edition of Percy Scholes' Oxford Companion to Music has appeared, an authoritative and interesting dictionary covering a wide range of subjects. An important bibliography, indispensable in the music collection is Schirmer's Guide to Books on Music and Musicians. Arranged in dictionary form, it lists under subject headings all available books in English on music. It covers also a good many books in foreign languages. The annotations, of course, add much to the usefulness of the book.

The Variety Music Cavalcade is a chronology of music that was popular in the United States between 1620 and 1950. Listed parallel to the music are events, as for instance, that a mine disaster took place in a certain Pennsylvania town the same year that "Sonny Boy" was being sung--a feature that seems to librarians a bit useless. This is an expanded version of a list that was published in Variety between 1948 and 1950.

Leonard Feather's Encyclopedia of Jazz isn't really an encyclopedia at all; most of it is biographical sketches. It is hardly satisfactory as a reference book, since the subject matter is contained in two general articles, and it is not indexed. But for the biographical material and the superb illustration, the book is excellent. A basic collection of jazz records is a good feature.

David Ewen has now written a companion to his earlier work, American Composers Today, called European Composers Today. These two volumes completely replace the Composers of Today which he published in 1934, and form a delightful series of bio-critical articles on composers. It is interesting to learn that Mr. Ewen gathered the material for these sketches during personal visits while on a European trip. The second edition of the ASCAP Biographical Dictionary has several hundred new entries and is important for many obscure writers of lyrics and composers and music publishers which are difficult to locate.

For the opera-lovers, David Ewen's Encyclopedia of the Opera is the first book of its kind in any language. There are over 1,000 biographies and 500 stories of operas, histories of

opera houses, etc. Most complete of the opera story books available is Kobbé's Complete Opera Book, now in a large revised edition. All the older operas that are still being produced are there, plus modern works which will probably "be seen by English-speaking audiences during, say, the next ten or fifteen years."

Guides to record buying are legion. An important one is the World's Encyclopedia of Recorded Music, based on the old Gramophone Shop Encyclopedia of Recorded Music, published in 1936. It lists the recordings of unique value made before electrical recording, and with its two supplements, it lists electrical recordings of permanent value up to 1953. Thus it has great worth as an historical work on the subject. For a guide to long playing records, Alfred Knopf's three-volume series Guide to Long-Playing Records is useful. Irving Kolodin wrote Orchestral Music, Philip Miller wrote Vocal Music, and Harold Schonberg wrote Chamber and Solo Instrument Music. These recognized experts have covered selections in their respective fields to include many 1955 records. They describe critically both the composer and the performance, with often a biographical sketch. For those who want an index to the reviews of records, there is Record Ratings, compiled by Kurtz Myers, the only available guide to record criticism. The material in this work appeared originally in the Music Library Association's quarterly, Notes.

Anyone interested in delving into the subject of the theatre --its history, techniques and drama criticism-- will be able to start with Blanch Baker's Theatre and Allied Arts, a huge bibliography based on her former Dramatic Bibliography. Almost all of the books listed are available in English and were published between 1885 and 1948. The author has annotated each of the 6,000 books. Another important bibliography in the realm of theatre is the Player's Library, the catalog of the library of the British Drama League, and its two supplements. Both plays and books on the theatre are found in this extensive list, with annotations for the plays and locations in play collections. A Theater Dictionary by Wilfred Granville contains all the technical, colloquial, and slang speech of the stage of the present time. It was originally a British book and naturally was written from the British point of view, but a good many American terms are found. A nice example of this is the word "bouncer" which is found, not in the 'b's' but under "chucker out." However, American librarians will miss the cross references and analytical index.

Another excellent British work on the theatre is the

Oxford Companion to the Theatre, covering all historical times and all parts of the world. Emphasis in this thoroughly interesting book is rather on the popular than the literary theatre, and the actor rather than the playwright. This makes it a good complement to the more academic theatre materials. There are long articles on the theatre in various countries, material on actors, music, ballet, puppetry, and many other allied topics.

A very useful series of lists of motion pictures that have appeared in this country since 1894 has been issued from the Library of Congress. In three volumes, the lists were made from the titles registered in the United States Copyright Office, and give all the data usually wanted about old movies.

A Television and Radar Encyclopedia was brought out in 1953 that is equally useful for people who don't know anything about it and for specialists. It contains a great deal of information not readily available elsewhere, and for that reason and the fact that many entries are treated in short essays, it is a good tool.

Many attractive books appear every year about ballet. One of the most distinguished in recent years was George Balanchine's Complete Stories of the Great Ballets. Balanchine, who is considered the "outstanding choreographer, ballet master and teacher today," discusses more than one hundred ballets that are in the repertoire of companies performing in the United States. The book is beautifully illustrated and well rigged for reference uses.

The aroused interest of the American public in recent years in matters of religion has been a subject of wide comment. The success of books by men like Bishop Fulton J. Sheen and Norman Vincent Peale would indicate that many people are groping for something outside of their daily lives. This interest in religious matters is reflected on the reference shelves, where many little books now appear about Bible lands, Bible people, different religions of the world, religious personalities, holy days, and traditions.

In the broad field of religion a new Index to Religious Periodical Literature has appeared since the American Theological Library Association decided that it was long overdue. It first appeared in 1953, the joint work of the twenty-two seminary libraries in the association, and covers thirty-one periodicals not elsewhere indexed. It was distributed by the American Library Association and last year A. L. A. published a second volume.

Two bibliographies are important. John G. Barrows com-

piled an excellent Bibliography of Bibliographies in Religion, based on his Yale Ph. D. dissertation. He explains that he tried "to bring together all separately published bibliographies in the field of religion." A very useful feature is the location in American and European libraries of copies of the books listed. Another substantial bibliography is Katharine Diehl's Religions, Mythologies, Folklores. This she intended to serve as an "introduction to the literature of faith and practice in all cultures." Most of the works listed were published after 1900 and are in English. The religions are covered far better than the mythology and folklore, and scholarly and popular books are all listed together.

One of the most important additions to the religious book shelves to appear recently is the two supplementary volumes to the New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, called the Twentieth Century Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. They can be used quite well without having the earlier volumes, and contain biographical sketches of persons living and dead, signed articles and bibliographies. They form a vital addition to reference material on the Protestant faith since 1900, principally in the English-speaking world.

But it is around the Bible that most of the religious reference book publishing clusters. Atlases, encyclopedias, concordances, quotations--every possible approach to the beloved book is explored. Three excellent Bible atlases have appeared. A new edition of the Westminster Historical Atlas of the Bible, first published in 1945, is again distinguished by clear, well-drawn maps, interesting text and three indexes. Nelson published a translation of a fine Dutch atlas by Luc H. Grollenberg, Atlas of the Bible. It is more scholarly than the other two atlases mentioned here, and has wonderful illustrations, mostly photographs, and thirty-five clear, well-executed maps. The most extensive of these atlases is the Rand McNally Bible Atlas, with a wider scope than Grollenberg, but without the beauty of its photographs, its literary quality, and its more complete indexes.

The Interpreter's Bible is an outstanding event in the field of religious books. Eleven of the twelve volumes have now appeared. Some 125 scholars have written this comprehensive guide and commentary on the Bible, planned for the general reader as well as the preacher and scholar.

An attractive little anthology of writings on the Bible by distinguished Catholic authors from St. Jerome to Jacques Maritain is Ralph Woods' Catholic Companion to the Bible. It is intended for the layman rather than the scholar, which ex-

plains the lack of bibliographical material. Also the first Catholic Biblical Encyclopedia in the English language has appeared, in one volume, intended "for the great majority of educated people." Articles are on every kind of subject relating to the Bible, with bibliographical references only to the scriptures.

Two concordances must be mentioned. The twenty-second American edition of Young's Concordance is for scholarly users of the 1611 English Bible, and contains a supplement called "Recent Discoveries in Bible Lands." Nelson's Concordance for the Revised Standard Version Bible has the somewhat astonishing history of having been prepared with the help of a Univac computer at Remington Rand. It is also an excellent book.

Another good Bible reference book is Harper's Bible Dictionary, a useful, well-illustrated encyclopedic work in one alphabet, covering archaeology, geography, chronology of the Bible, persons and places, ideas, books of the Bible and much more. The authors, Madeleine S. and J.L. Miller, made nine trips to the Holy Land during the six years spent in the preparation of this book. Edith Deen's All of the Women of the Bible is a highly readable work of scholarship and deep insight, with essays on the most famous women and short sketches of the others.

Donald Attwater's Dictionary of Mary is a non-technical, very competent compilation of titles, shrines, feasts, devotions, etc. Mr. Attwater is a noted English Catholic author and scholar, one of the editors of the new edition of Butler's Lives of the Saints. This appeared last year in four volumes, a celebrated work, well-written and authoritative but priced rather high. A small volume called Saints and Their Attributes also appeared last year, very useful for its patronage and locality lists.

In planning a course on religious education at Wisconsin this fall, a distinguished professor said, "No person who calls himself an educated person today can afford to be without at least an elementary acquaintance with the major religions of the world." Encyclopedias on individual beliefs are beginning to appear. There is, for instance, the Mennonite Encyclopedia, which will eventually be in four volumes, covering more than four hundred years of the Anabaptist-Mennonite movement. It was edited by scholars and historians of the three major North American Mennonite bodies. There is a fascinating pictorial supplement at the end of the volume. The Lutheran Encyclopedia, on the other hand, is a general religious ency-

clopedia, with of course a Lutheran emphasis. Another important work is the Shorter Encyclopaedia of Islam, an abridgment of the first edition of the great Encyclopedia of Islam and now issued by Cornell University Press. It treats mainly the religion and law of Islam.

For a small popular treatment, Lee Rosten's Guide to the Religions of America is useful. It is a compilation of the Look magazine series on religion by various authors. Following the essays there are 105 pages of facts on beliefs, material on public opinion polls, holy days, and religious observances. Mead's Handbook of Denominations in the United States in a revised edition came out last year. It handles 225 denominations, is unbiased, and has a lot of reference data about church memberships, addresses of headquarters, etc.

A proposed series of philosophical volumes called The Great Ages of Western Philosophy, published by Houghton Mifflin, has begun very well with a little volume entitled The Age of Belief: the Medieval Philosophers, by Anne Fremantle. Here is presented the best of a thousand years of philosophical thought. The book contains an introduction and interpretative commentary by Miss Fremantle to accompany excerpts from the writing of ten great medieval philosophers. There is a small reading list appended and an index.

These, then, are some of the new sources in the humanities to appear in the fifties. Bewildered and worn out with these many books, the reader will now be in complete accord with Disraeli, who said, "Books are fatal: they are the curse of the human race... The greatest misfortune that ever befell man was the invention of printing."

NEW SOURCES IN THE HUMANITIES

Literature

Granger's Index to Poetry. 4th ed. New York, Columbia University Press, 1953. 1832 p. \$35.

Cook, Dorothy E., and Monro, Isabel S. Short Story Index... New York, Wilson, 1953. 1553p. Service.

Subject and Title Index to Short Stories for Children. Chicago, American Library Association, 1955. 333p. \$5.

Cotton, G. B., and Glencross, Alan. Fiction Index. London, Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, 1953. 223p. 30s.

Ottemiller, J. H. Index to Plays in Collections. 2d ed. rev. and enl. Washington, Scarecrow Press, 1951. 386p. \$6.50.

Drury, F. K. W. Drury's Guide to Best Plays. Washington, Scarecrow Press, 1953. 367p. \$6.50.

West, Dorothy H., and Peake, Dorothy M. Play Index, 1949-1952. New York, Wilson, 1953. 239p. \$5.

Thomson, Ruth G. Index to Full Length Plays, 1895 to 1925. Boston, Faxon, 1956. 172p. \$5.

Sutton, Roberta B. Speech Index, 1935-1955. New Brunswick, N. J., Scarecrow Press, 1956. 448p. \$8.50.

Kunitz, S. J., and Haycraft, Howard. British Authors Before 1800. New York, Wilson, 1952. 584p. \$6.

Steinberg, S. H., ed. Cassell's Encyclopedia of World Literature. New York, Funk & Wagnall, 1954. 2v. \$25.

Shipley, J. T. Dictionary of World Literature. New York, Philosophical Library, 1953. 453p. \$7.50.

Shipley, J. T. Guide to Great Plays. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1956. 878p. \$10.

Mantinband, J. H. Dictionary of Latin Literature. New York, Philosophical Library, 1956. 303p. \$7.50.

Harkins, W. E. Dictionary of Russian Literature. New York, Philosophical Library, 1956. 439p. \$10.

Newmark, Maxim. Dictionary of Spanish Literature. New York, Philosophical Library, 1956. 352p. \$7.50.

The New Century Handbook of English Literature. Edited by Clarence L. Barnhart and William D. Halsey. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1956. 1,167p. \$12.

Halliday, F. E. A Shakespeare Companion, 1550-1950. New York, Funk & Wagnall, 1952. 742p. \$8.50.

Hart, J. D. Oxford Companion to American Literature. 3d ed. New York, Oxford, 1956. 890p. \$10.

Coan, O., and Lillard, R. G. America in Fiction. 4th ed. Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1956. 208p. \$3.

Kurtz, K. Literature of the American Southwest. Los Angeles, Occidental College, 1956. 63p. \$3.

Rideout, W. B. Radical Novel in the United States, 1900-1954. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1956. 347p. \$6.

Fadiman, Clifton. American Treasury, 1455-1955. New York, Harper, 1955. 1108-xxxii p. \$7.50.

Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. Encyclopedic ed. Cleveland, World Publishing Company, 1951. 2v. \$22.50.

_____ College ed. 1953. \$5.75; Thumb indexed, \$6.75.

_____ Concise ed. 1956. 882p. \$3. Thumb in- \$3.75.

Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles. 3d ed. New York, Oxford University Press, 1955. 2,515p. Library price, \$14.18; Indexed, \$15.68.

A Dictionary of Americanisms on Historical Principles. Edited by Mitford M. Mathews. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1951. 2v. \$50.

Berrey, Lester, and Van Den Bark, Melvin. The American Thesaurus of Slang. 2d ed. New York, Crowell, 1953. 1,272p. \$6.95.

Collison, R. L. Dictionaries of Foreign Languages. New York, Hafner, 1955. 210p. \$4.

Adams, F. P. FPA's Book of Quotations. New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1952. 914p. \$5.95.

The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations. 2d ed. London, Oxford University Press, 1953. 1,003p. 42s.

Stevenson, B. E., ed. Home Book of Quotations. 8th ed. rev. New York, Dodd, 1956. 2,836p. \$20.

Bartlett, John. Familiar Quotations. 13th ed. Boston, Little, 1955. 1,614p. \$10.

Hamilton, R. M. Canadian Quotations and Phrases, Literary and Historical. Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1952. 272p. \$8.

Chapin, John, ed. Book of Catholic Quotations. New York, Farrar, 1956. 1,073p. \$8.50.

Baron, Joseph, ed. Treasury of Jewish Quotations. New York, Crown, 1956. 637p. \$5.95.

The Kenkyusha Dictionary of English Quotations... Edited by Sanki Ichikawa, etc. Tokyo, Kenkyusha, 1952. 968p.

Fine Arts

Wolf, Martin L. Dictionary of the Arts. New York, Philosophical Library, 1951. 797p. \$10.

Cheney, Sheldon. A New World History of Art. College ed. New York, Dryden, 1956. 676p. \$5.90.

Robb, D. M., and Garrison, J. J. Art in the Western World. 3d ed. New York, Harper, 1953. 1,050p. \$6.

Bénézit, Emmanuel. Dictionnaire Critique et Documentaire des Peintres, Sculpteurs, Dessinateurs et Graveurs de tous les Temps et de tous les Pays. Nouv. ed. Paris, Gründ, 1951-1955. 8v.

Vance, Lucile E. Illustration Index. New York, Scarecrow Press, 1957. 192p. \$4.

Architecture

Hamlin, Talbot. Forms and Functions of Twentieth-Century Architecture. New York, Columbia University Press, 1952. 4v. \$75.

American Architects Directory. Edited by George S. Koyl. New York, Bowker, 1955. 723p. \$20.

Saylor, Henry H. Dictionary of Architecture. New York, Wiley, 1952. 221p. \$4.50.

Ware, Dora, and Beatty, Betty. A Short Dictionary of Architecture, Including Common Building Terms... 3d ed. (rev. and enl.) London, Allen & Unwin, 1953. 136p. 12s. 6d.

Osborne, Arthur L. A Dictionary of English Domestic Architecture. London, Country Life, 1954. 112p. 21s.

Harvey, John, comp. English Mediaeval Architects: a Biographical Dictionary Down to 1550. London, Batsford, 1954. 412p. 75s.

Colvin, Howard M. A Biographical Dictionary of English Architects, 1660-1840. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1954. 821p. \$12.50.

Painting

Encyclopedia of Painting: Painters and Painting of the World from Pre-historic Times to the Present Day. Edited by Bernard S. Myers. New York, Crown, 1955. 511p. \$10.95.

Dictionary of Modern Painting. General editors: Carlton Lake and Robert Maillard. New York, Tudor, 1956. 328p. \$6.50.

Robb, David M. The Harper History of Painting: the Occidental Tradition. New York, Harper, 1951. 1,006p. \$7.50.

Munsterberg, Hugo. Twentieth Century Painting. New York, Philosophical Library, 1951. 102p. \$5.

Grant, M. H. A Dictionary of British Landscape Painters from the 16th Century to the Early 20th Century. Leigh-on-Sea, Lewis, 1952. 233p. £7 7s.

Auerbach, Erna. Tudor Artists: A Study of Painters in the Royal Service and of Portraiture on Illuminated Documents... London, University of London, Athlone Press, 1954. 222p. \$12.50.

Grant, M. H. A Dictionary of British Etchers. London, Rockliff, 1952. 232p. 30s.

Monro, I. S. and K. M. Index to Reproductions of European Paintings. New York, Wilson, 1956. 668p. \$12.50.

Brooke, Milton, and Dubester, H. S. Guide to Color Prints. Washington, Scarecrow Press, 1953. 269p. \$4.50.

UNESCO. Catalogue of Colour Reproductions of Paintings. 2v. vol. 1, prior to 1860, 254p. pap. \$3.50; vol. 2, 1860-1955, 294p. pap. \$3.50. Int. Doc. Service - Columbia, 1955.

Sculpture

Grant, M. H. A Dictionary of British Sculptors from the XIIIth Century to the XXth Century. London, Rockliff, 1953. 317p. 50/

Gunnis, Rupert. Dictionary of British Sculptors, 1660-1851. London, Odhams, 1953. 514p. 63s.

Antiques

Gloag, John. Short Dictionary of Furniture. London, Allen & Unwin, 1952. 565p. \$6.30.

Wenham, Edward. Antiques A to Z. New York, Crowell, 1955. 159p. \$3.50.

Drepperd, C. W. A Dictionary of American Antiques. New York, Doubleday, 1953. 416p. \$5.95.

Ceramics

Kovel, R. M. and T. H. Dictionary of Marks -- Pottery and Porcelain. New York, Crown, 1953. 288p. \$3.

Cushion, J. P., and Honey, W. B., comps. Handbook of Pottery and Porcelain Marks. New York, Pitman, 1957. 476p. \$10.95.

Picken, Mrs. Mary B. Fashion Dictionary. New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1957. 397p. \$8.50.

Hobbies

Cabeen, R. M. Standard Handbook of Stamp Collecting. New York, Crowell, 1957. 628p. \$5.95.

Reinfeld, Fred. Treasury of the World's Coins. New York, Sterling, 1954. 224p. \$3.95.

Pritchard, M. E. A Short Dictionary of Weaving. New York, Philosophical Library, 1956. 196p. \$6.

Kingery, R. E. How-to-do-it Books: A Selected Guide. 2nd ed. rev. New York, Bowker, 1954. 287p. \$4.50.

Music

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. 5th ed. Edited by Eric Blom. St. Martin's Press, 1954. 9v. \$127.50.

Scholes, P. A. Oxford Companion to Music. 9th ed. New York, Oxford University Press, 1955. 1,195p. \$19.

Darrell, R. D. Schirmer's Guide to Books on Music and Musicians; A Practical Bibliography. New York, Schirmer, 1951. 402p. \$6.

Mattfield, Julius. Variety Music Cavalcade, 1620-1950; A Chronology of Vocal and Instrumental Music Popular in the United States. New York, Prentice-Hall, 1952. 637p. \$10.

Feather, Leonard. The Encyclopedia of Jazz. New York, Horizon Press, 1955. 360p. \$10.

Ewen, David. European Composers Today. New York, Wilson, 1954. 200p. \$4.

American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. The ASCAP Biographical Dictionary of Composers, Authors and Publishers. 2d ed. New York, Crowell, 1952. 636p. \$5.

Ewen, David. Encyclopedia of the Opera. New York, Hill and Wang, 1955. 594p. \$7.50.

Kobbé, Gustav. Kobbé's Complete Opera Book. rev. ed. New York, Putnam, 1954. 1,262p. \$10.

Clough, F.F., and Cuming, G.J. The World's Encyclopedia of Recorded Music. London, Sidgwick and Jackson and New York, Gramophone Corporation, 1952. 890p. \$17.50.

_____ First supplement (April 1950-May, June 1951) pp. 725-790.

_____ Second supplement (1951-1952) London, Sidgwick and Jackson, 1953. 262p.

Guide to Long-Playing Records. New York, Knopf, 1955. 3v. \$11.50.

Myers, Kurtz, comp. Record Ratings. New York, Crown, 1956. 440p. \$5.95.

Theatre

Baker, Blanch M. Theatre and Allied Arts: A Guide to Books Dealing with the History, Criticism, and Technic of the Drama and Theatre and Related Arts and Crafts. New York, Wilson, 1952. 536p. \$10.

British Drama League. Library. Player's Library. London, Faber & Faber, 1950. 1,115p. 30s.

_____ First supplement (1951) 128p. 8s. 6d.

_____ Second supplement (1954) 256p. 21/

Granville, Wilfred. Theater Dictionary: British and American Terms in the Drama, Opera and Ballet. New York, Philosophical Library, 1952. 227p. \$5.

Hartnoll, Phyllis, ed. The Oxford Companion to the Theatre. 2nd ed. London, New York, Oxford University Press, 1957. 887p. \$11.50.

Entertainment

U.S. Copyright Office. Motion Pictures, 1912-1939. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1951. 1,256p. \$18.

U.S. Copyright Office. Motion Pictures, 1894-1912. Washington, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, 1953. 92p. \$2.

U.S. Copyright Office. Motion Pictures, 1940-1949. Washington, Library of Congress, 1953. 599p. \$10.

MacLanachan, William. Television and Radar Encyclopedia. New York, Pitman, 1954. 216p. \$6.

Ballet

Balanchine, George. Complete Stories of the Great Ballets. New York, Doubleday, 1954. 615p. \$5.95.

Religion and Philosophy

American Theological Library Association. Index to Religious Periodical Literature; An Author and Subject Index to Periodical Literature, 1949-1952. The Association, 1953. 220p. \$6.

American Theological Library Association. Index to Religious Periodical Literature...1953-54. Chicago, American Library Association, 1956. 121p. \$7.50.

Barrow, John G. A Bibliography of Bibliographies in Religion. Ann Arbor, Michigan, Edwards Brothers, 1955. 489p. \$15.

Diehl, Katharine S. Religions, Mythologies, Folklores: An Annotated Bibliography. New Brunswick, New Jersey, Scarecrow Press, 1956. 315p. \$6.50.

Twentieth Century Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge: An Extension of the New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Grand Rapids, Michigan, Baker Book House, 1955. 2v. \$13.50.

Wright, George E., and Filson, Floyd V. The Westminster Historical Atlas of the Bible. rev. ed. Philadelphia, Westminster Press, 1956. 130p. \$7.50.

Grollenberg, Lucas H. Atlas of the Bible. London, New York, Nelson, 1956, 165p. \$15.

Kraeling, Emil G.H. Rand McNally Bible Atlas. Chicago, Rand McNally, 1956. 487p. \$8.95.

The Interpreter's Bible: The Holy Scriptures in the King James and Revised Standard Versions with General Articles and Introduction, Exegesis, Exposition for each book of the Bible. New York, Nashville, Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1951-1957. \$8.75 each.

Woods, Ralph L., ed. The Catholic Companion to the Bible. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1956. 313p. \$3.95.

Steinmueller, John E., and Sullivan, Kathryn. Catholic Biblical Encyclopedia. New York, J.F. Wagner, 1956. 2 parts in one volume. \$20.

Young, Robert. Analytical Concordance to the Bible. New York, Funk & Wagnall, 1955. \$11.

Nelson's Complete Concordance of the Revised Standard Version Bible. Compiled under the supervision of John W. Ellison. New York, Nelson, 1957. 2,157p. \$16.50.

Miller, Madeleine S. and J. L. Harper's Bible Dictionary. New York, Harper, 1952. 851p. \$7.95.

Deen, Edith. All of the Women of the Bible. New York, Harper, 1955. 410p. \$4.95.

Attwater, Donald, comp. A Dictionary of Mary. New York, Kenedy, 1956. 312p. \$6.50.

Butler, Alban. Butler's Lives of the Saints. New York, Kenedy, 1956. 4v. \$39.50.

Roeder, Helen. Saints and Their Attributes; with a Guide to Localities and Patronage. Chicago, Regnery, 1956. 419p. \$3.75.

The Mennonite Encyclopedia; a Comprehensive Reference Work on the Anabaptist-Mennonite Movement. Scottdale, Pennsylvania, Mennonite Publishing House, 1955- 4v. \$38.50.

Lutheran Cyclopaedia. Erwin L. Lueker, Editor-in-Chief. St. Louis, Concordia Publishing House, 1954. 1,160p. \$7.50.

Shorter Encyclopaedia of Islam. Edited by H.A.R. Gibb and J. H. Kramers. Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1956. 679p. \$12.75.

Rosten, L. C., ed. A Guide to the Religions of America. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1955. 281p. \$3.50.

Mead, Frank S. Handbook of Denominations in the United States. rev. & enl.ed. New York, Abingdon Press, 1956. 255p. \$2.95.

Fremantle, Anne. The Age of Belief. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1954. 218p. \$2.75.